

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 24.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

Christmas .. Groceries.

EVERYBODY requires them and the place to buy is where good honest value is given for the money. We are here for business with a choice stock. Those who have called are aware of that fact and our constantly increasing trade leads us to believe they have told it to their neighbors. To all we wish a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year and guarantee we can add to your pleasure by an inspection of our stock. Yours for 1897.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

MAIN STREET.

Lumber : Yard 'Xmas Presents

PLANING MILL.

All who want to help build up a home manufacturing industry should buy from us what material they want for house and carriage building, also

WOOD.

Corn Meal (per cwt.)\$1.75
Wheat " 2.00
Graham Flour " 2.00
Oat Chop " 1.60
Mixed Chop " 1.40
Corn Chop " 1.10

Sackextra. Prices subject to change. Please leave cash with order.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—House to let. Weather strips for sale.

The Jubilee Store

Go to the Jubilee Store for....

Christmas .. Candy.

It will pay you to buy your Christmas confectionery where you can get the newest and best. We have just received our stock of oranges, grapes, lemons, apples, bananas, etc., etc. See our line of toys and fancy goods. When shopping for 'Xmas call on us.

Miss McBride, Mgr.

2nd door south of Post Office.

OFFICIAL TIME CARDS WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 5c

HOLIDAY : SEASON

HERE AGAIN and finds us ready with a large and varied stock of Fancy Goods suitable for 'Xmas Presents. Useful, Fancy and Ornamental.

Fancy glove and handkerchief boxes, very neat, \$1 sett. Fancy necktie holders \$1.50 \$2.00, \$3.75. Photo cases, etc.

Dolls in china midgits, rubber, kid and wax from 21c. up to 80c. Doll's chairs 25c. Doll's beds, cradles, rockers.

We are showing a beautiful line of ladies' and children's silk embroidered handkerchiefs from 10c. up, also fancy handkerchief boxes, 3 in a box at 30c., 40c., 60c. and 90c. Fancy colored, bordered, white embroidered lawn, pure linen & silk hem stitched, all prices.

THIS season we are very pleased to place before our customers a larger and more varied line of fancy china, crockery, lamp and lamp goods than ever. A full assortment to choose from.

In china cups and saucers: children's from 15c. up, ladies' from 20c. up, gents' mustache 25c. up to \$1.00, child's cup, saucer and plate 25c. up. Bread and milk sets all prices.

In lamps we are showing some very handsome designs in brass. See the \$15.00 line. We have them as low as \$4.50, also glass and china, high stand, at \$1.25, \$2.50, \$3.00. Parlor lamps, complete, \$1.40, also at \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75.

Now for a present for your wife, mother or sister. We would like to offer a few suggestions. A fur coat, fur cap, a muff, storm collar, fur scarf. Take a look through these lines and consider.

For home decorations we have some new lines in fancy tapestry, table covers, fringed linen with drawn work, chenille, fancy silks, scarfs, stamped covers for working, white linen for working and some grand values in tabling goods.

Customers will find our stock of men's furnishings complete in every department—underwear, hose, collars, cuffs, shirts, ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, mitts, &c. &c.

'Xmas Groceries.

Just placed in stock full lines of new fresh groceries for the holiday season; best quality and lowest prices. We would invite the people of Moose Jaw and surrounding country to see our stock and compare prices. A pleasure to show you through and quote prices.

ROBINSON & HAMILTON.

See our work boxes at 35c., \$1.25 and \$1.35. Dressing cases very nobly. Travelling companions.....\$3.00

These are all very pleasing features for the little girls and prices are low. Make the little ones happy at 'Xmas.

Ladies' black silk mitts at \$1.35 and \$1.75. Lined kid gloves, colored and black, also all kinds kid mitts. Children's kid and wool mitts. Any one of these lines would make a useful Christmas or New Year's present.....

Fancy china plates and handles, fruit plates, biscuit jars, cheese plates, 5-o'clock tea sets (little beauties), pitcher and plate 25c., pepper and salt, all sizes and prices.

Have you seen the new line of Bohemian ware? Its the newest and some handsome designs in fruits, salads vases, large fancy flower tubes, baskets, etc., etc. You must not fail to call and see them.

Curtains in tapestry. See this line at \$8.00, the latest. Also chenille, lace, muslin and printed canton. Mats in Moquette at \$2.75, \$3.50, size 21x35. Also tapestry and wool rugs, all sizes and prices we guarantee right.....

We are showing grand values in fur goods. Men's fur coats, caps and gauntlets. When requiring any of the above lines inspect ours before you place your order.....

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

NORTH-WEST DELEGATES IN SESSION AT REGINA.

Gratification Expressed at the Success of the Creamery Movement—Improvements Suggested to the Government—Statement of Year's Work Submitted by Prof. Robertson.

The most successful dairy conference ever held in the Territories met at Regina on Tuesday last week, lasting all day. The following places were represented: Grenfell, Qu'Appelle, Fort Qu'Appelle, Wolesey, Whitewood, Moosomin, Indian Head, Duck Lake, Moose Jaw, etc. No papers were read the subject of the conference being to ascertain the exact results of the different ways in which the Territorial creameries had been worked. With this in view the following questions have been submitted to the different creamery associations: 1. Number of inches of cream delivered? 2. Number of pounds of butter manufactured? 3. Number of routes and approximate length of each route and time allowed for travel? 4. Cost per route per mile? 5. Cost per lb. of butter? 6. Cost of local management? 7. Method of disposal of buttermilk and amount received per 100 lbs.? 8. Desirability of private hauling or hauling by route? 9. Desirability of director arranging for route hauling or otherwise? 10. Are the cream or collecting stations in your district a success? 11. Do you deliver any milk to your creamery and is it a success? 12. Can you suggest any improvement in any of the methods adopted by your association?

Professor Robertson has supplied the Dairymen's Association with the following results of the creameries within the area covered by the conference: Moose Jaw, 55 patrons, 35,276 inches cream, 49,265 pounds of butter, 191,127 pounds of milk, no return. Regina creamery, 74 patrons, 31,864 inches of cream, 30,502 lbs. butter, \$2,877 advanced to patrons. Qu'Appelle, 97 patrons, 27,020 in. cream, 25,960 lbs. butter, \$2,366 advanced to patrons. Indian Head, 61 patrons, 20,362 in. cream, 22,715 lbs. butter, no return. Yorkton, 112 patrons, 34,586 in. cream, 49,352 lbs. butter, \$4,663 advanced to patrons. Wolesey, 47 patrons, 5,888 in. cream, 19,074 lbs. butter, 339,330 lbs. milk, \$1,807 advanced to patrons. Grenfell, 80 patrons, 35,319 in. cream, 39,706 lbs. butter, \$3,579 advanced to patrons. Whitewood, 130 patrons, 48,908 in. cream, 46,871 lbs. of butter, \$4,312 advanced to patrons. Moosomin, 113 patrons, 35,331 in. cream, 31,583 lbs. butter, \$2,889 advanced to patrons. Totals—Patrons 769, inches cream 274,551, pounds of butter 314,928, pounds of milk 530,457, advanced to patrons \$22,493.

Mr. E. N. Hopkins, president of the Association, in welcoming the delegates said they were all assembled for mutual instruction and having the benefit of each others experience. It was only by united efforts they could accomplish any amount of good, by meeting together and comparing their various experiences.

Mr. Thos. Grayson, Moosomin, said that he thought the patrons should be furnished with tests as soon as possible. He thought also that twice a week was often enough to deliver cream and in cool weather twice in three weeks. Mr. John Hawkes, Whitewood, said they collected three times a week. Prof. Robertson had said that though the cost of three times a week was heavy, yet it paid by the better quality of the butter. In Whitewood they collected three times a week and they paid by the trip. Collecting the cream was better than having it brought in. It was important to give the farmers as little trouble as possible. Mr. Hawkes congratulated the Association upon the great advance made since it began.

Mr. R. R. Mitchell, Grenfell, said their creamery had been a success. They not only got good prices for their butter but the local prices went up and thus those farmers were benefitted that did not belong to the creamery. They let their creamery routes by public auction, with the result that for their longest route, thirty miles, they paid \$2.75 the trip, and for their shortest \$1.15. Their creamery was in favor of hauling the cream. He did not think they could coax a farmer to bring in his cream. He would suggest that every farmer have a pass book in which would be entered the test every week, and he would also like to see a form of contract printed between the patrons and directors. He urged

upon every farmer to get a separator. He also thought they ought to be able to satisfy the local demand by selling butter in pound papers, selling in fifty pound lots.

Mr. W. Watson, Moose Jaw, said there was a difficulty about that. Prof. Robertson had entered into contracts with persons in Great Britain for the supply of a certain quantity of butter, and for that he relied upon the North-West creameries. It was important, therefore, that they should not fail him in the supply.

Mr. A. B. Bompas, Wolesey, said that in many respects their creamery had been a success, but they were only in their infancy. A large part of the district was adapted to mixed farming but still they had extensive wheat growing areas. He would like some information about shareholders who had not paid up their shares and persons who had promised cows and had not kept their promises.

Mr. W. Braithwaite, Indian Head, said they had no difficulty in selling their buttermilk at ten cents per hundred pounds. They had route hauling but they allowed private hauling. He did not approve of it, however. It was not right or just to the Association. They had, however, to hold out inducements to the farmers to join them, but he should go away from that conference determined that it must be done away with. It was not right to pay for hauling cream and their wagons passing the doors of people who brought in their own cream and contributed nothing towards the expenses.

Mr. Moorhouse, Moose Jaw, said that he believed that their creamery was the only one supplied by private hauling. It would be almost impossible to run routes in their district. The south was a ranching country. The north was devoted to wheat growing. Their district, to the south, extended a length of between sixty and seventy miles, and thus it was that farmers hauled in their own cream. They had always received milk at the Moose Jaw creamery, but he did not think it would be so in the future as the quantity was rapidly decreasing and the quantity of cream was increasing. Most of the patrons in the district had hand separators. There was very little deep setting, and of shallow setting none at all. He believed in selling butter locally, and they had sold about 11,000 pounds. If there was a good market he believed they should take advantage of it and sell at the best price. If they could get 20c. they would be doing well. It was the creamery that made the price for the butter maker and if the creamery could supply the town at a profit to the patrons they should do it.

Mr. A. M. McLean, Indian Head, said he did not represent a creamery, but an agricultural society. He said he was not quite clear as to route hauling. If he put a hundred cows into a creamery it seemed rather hard that he could not haul his own cream. The great thing was to make the creameries successful. This was the only way to get the farmers in, and they might rest assured that if they did not make them pay then the farmers would not join them. These creameries ought to be encouraged. They were one of the greatest blessings that people with families could have. It might not pay to buy cattle and hire labor but for people with families they were a good thing and he wished them every success.

Mr. W. Watson, Moose Jaw, suggested that a strong request should be made to Prof. Robertson, that instead of paying 4c. a pound to the Government, they should pay only 3c., especially at starting, when the patrons had such heavy expenses for tubs, separators, etc.; and he also thought the Government should give them a detailed statement of what everything cost, so that at the end of the term, when the Associations took over the creameries from the Government, they would know how they stood.

Mr. John Hawkes, Whitewood, agreed, and said the practice of pooling the proceeds of all creameries was not fair, as the creameries at Whitewood and such places were paying for little institutions in Alberta and elsewhere.

A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions on the lines indicated by the discussion, and motions were accordingly submitted to the conference, advising that a meeting should be charged the same ratio, irrespective of distance; that in the interests of cleanliness, all buttermilk washings and refuse should be removed at least half a mile from the creamery; that cream haulers should be held responsible for all cream delivered by them to the factory; the universal adoption of separators and cream gathering, preferable to hauling milk; route hauling, wherever practicable, in preference to private hauling; a less sum than 4c. to be charged by the Government for making butter; arrangements to meet the local demand; a weekly statement of the butter test; a detailed statement from the Government of the cost of the plant and appliances. These motions were all carried unanimously, and a resolution, proposed by Mr. John Hawkes, expressing gratification at the success of the creamery movement in the North-West Territories was also agreed to, amid cheers, and the proceedings terminated.

The New Council.

The following is the result of Monday's election for the Council of 1898: H. Bedford 91, A. McDonald 86, J. H. Grayson 81, J. U. Monks 77, Wm. Hannah 74, J. A. Healey 65, Robert Beard 47, W. R. Campbell 21.

Only six Aldermen are required, therefore Messrs. Bedford, McDonald, Grayson, Monks, Hannah, and Healey will comprise Mayor Boque's Council for 1898.

A STRANGER AT THE DOLPHIN

Before he set out he handed his sword to the landlady to keep till his return. In a moment of vicious sentiment that gentleman kissed the hilt. Templemore crossed the threshold of the Dolphin unarméd.

The night was fine, but the sky was streaked with trails of cloud, through which the stars shone fitfully like twinkling tapers. A chill wind was abroad. The inn-keeper creaked to and fro like an unwatched door, and from the marmes there rose a murmur of bending rushes and tremulous grass. Templemore made his way briskly downwards and turned his steps towards the castle which he had appointed as the place of meeting.

This castle, which rose a huge expanse on the plain between Churchsea and Hillbury, was a ruinous and desolate place built for defence which had never been assaulted, a stronghold impotent in its strength. It was haunted by birds and winds; at a time when the plains lay breathless under a July sun some stir of air always seemed to search out the circling masonry. At night it raised its protest to the stars, a protest of inutility, of an effort to combat an attack that never came; but since it had been raised for the defence of England, Templemore felt a friendly warmth towards the shadow which its great walls cast, and he approached it with a sense of comradeship.

He was at the place of meeting first, and had made the entire circuit of the walls twice before he was aware of a figure that moved quickly towards him. He stepped out into the moonlight and saluted it. Fuller returned his greeting stolidly and stood waiting.

"Let us walk in this direction," said Templemore; "the wind strikes cold, and it is as well to keep the blood moving."

"If we go this way we shall reach the farm in half an hour."

"Precisely what I should wish. I intended to go there after my interview with you; we will go together."

"I say," said Fuller, "that we had better settle our business first, and until then turn our backs upon the farm and walk towards Hillbury."

"You are prejudiced; but as you will, towards Hillbury, then, Mr. Fuller, and let the step be brisk." They turned and paced together, while Templemore continued: "Now, my dear Mr. Fuller, let me be plain with you. I came down here to see your sister, and I saw her last night. That was an accident, but a most happy accident. I flatter myself that she was glad to see me; the child had not learned the trick of hiding her heart. I love her, Mr. Fuller, very dearly, and I have told her so. She asked me to see you. This afternoon you were not disposed, shall I say, to be reasonable. You were, perhaps, naturally annoyed to hear about that trifling matter of my name. I assure you that to-day I was going to tell your sister all about it, and to her for a forgiveness which I cannot doubt she would have given. All that remains to be done is for you to take me back with you now, for she will surely await your return in great anxiety, and allow me to make my explanations for myself."

"In answer to that I have a message from my sister to you. I was to tell you that she knew Mr. Thorburn, but did not know, and did not wish to see, the Earl of Templemore; and she left the rest in my hands."

Templemore stopped in his walk, stooped and picked up something from the ground. "What is this?" he said. "A piece of rope."

"Left here by my shepherd?" he said. "The men are careless; I will rate them over it."

Templemore walked on, trailing the rope from his right hand. "So she gave you this message for me? What did you say to her before you dragged such words from her?"

"I said what it was my duty to say, to warn her."

"You seem very fond of that word duty, Mr. Fuller. Do you think it your duty to lie to her, to mislead her, to tell her to suggest what she herself would never have said?"

"I represented your position to her and the impossibility of any good springing from your presence here."

"I see, the old story. You would have her, you would protect, and make a virtue of iniquity, wicked motives. Sir, you have played the fool instead of the brother; you have made the child unhappy where it was well pleased to make her glad. I am ashamed of you. Because a man is a devil with a title, is he therefore a devil and a cheat? Before you presume to advise, learn to be generous. You have done more harm to-day than you can do good in the rest of your life. Talk to me of duty—pish!"

The Earl of Templemore was extremely angry. A vision of Sue's tearful eyes made the blood prick into his face. John Fuller, too, was angry, partly because he clung to the dwindling conviction that he was right, partly because he feared he might be wrong, and partly on account of the tone which Templemore had unconsciously assumed. They both stopped short and faced each other. The castle now half a mile away, stood heavily against the sky-line, close beside them a strongly built shepherd's hut rose from the moonlit pasture.

"Your lordship may pish!" said Fuller, "as much as you like, I stand for my family, and as good blood as your own."

"As for the blood," said the other, "I grant you it's good enough. I am going to the farm at once to see her."

"Prevent me, then," said Templemore, growling quite cool again and turning his face towards Churchsea. Fuller laid a heavy hand upon his shoulder and drew him back.

"So so," said Templemore softly, "we will try a fall. As you see, I am unarmed. I am going to the farm; you are anxious to prevent me. Very good, when you are ready, we will begin. So then throw the rope on the grass."

measured the distance between it and the hut with a careful eye, threw his body forward and closed with his antagonist.

Fuller had the advantage in strength. Templemore, in the heart and resources of the game, they swayed about beneath the stars, like fantastic shadows; the constellations whirled before their eyes. The pressure of Fuller's iron arm made Templemore's breath leave him as he heaved his head up, and his breathing veiled them in a moving mist. Templemore, at great risk, feigned a fall, which brought him within reach of the rope. Then he dropped suddenly, put all his strength into one throw, lifted Fuller six inches from the ground and sent him heavily upon his back. For a moment he lay half dead. Templemore seized the rope, pinioned him dexterously and securely, dragged him into the hut, and as he began to stir again, slipped out and jammed the door.

"I am going to see your sister now, Mr. John Fuller," he said, "I shall be back in an hour and a half. I could have done it in an hour if you hadn't wandered in. Don't exert yourself to make a noise. When I come back I shall come as your friend."

He did not wait for any answer from his prisoner, but turned towards Churchsea and set out for the farm at the top of his speed and in the most excited spirits. In any other circumstances he would have been stopped by scores of times by unexpected dikes and waterways; but he was a lover, with victory behind and the prospect of victory before. He went straight on, and it happened that that was the only way. The dikes stretched about him to right and left; on one side the sea called on the other the wind went lunging, as if to travel landward. The voice of the night, the eyes of stars, the infinite haunting sense of solitude moved him not at all. His soul was in the eyes of one girl, and he forgot the rest of the world.

He reached the farm, vaulted the low wall, and crossed a flower-bed to the door. His quick summer was answered instantly, and the light footstep told him who it was that came. The lifting latch brought his heart into his throat; the open door gave Sue into his arms.

"Where's John?" she gasped, when her lips were free, trying to be firm and indifferent, but failing as women so easily fail.

"Mr. John Fuller," said Templemore, "is awaiting my return on the marsh. For the present he is safe, and I trust, comfortable. I know this room; come in here; everything is ready for you. A little fire, a good light, and you!"

He crossed the door of the room in which his morning interview had been conducted, and stood before her, feeding his eyes upon her. "Your brother," he went on laughingly, "gave me your very unkind message. I have come to hear it from yourself."

"It was quite true, but said," she said, "I don't know you, I knew, and liked—"

"Liked?" she said. "Philip Thorburn, but you are some one else. I don't know you, you must go away—"

"And never come to Churchsea again," he said, "I shall go away and never see you any more. Of course I have come to say good-bye."

She looked at him with wide and startled eyes. Her breast heaved, her hands were pressed together before her grey gown. "Yes," she said, "good-bye."

Templemore laughed aloud and took her face between his hands. "Look at me," he said, "and tell me that you do not love me. You told me to come to you to-day, and when you could see me your answer would be ready. I am here, not to say good-bye, little one, and to tell you to be my wife. Your brother, Mr. John Fuller, is speaking with all respect, presumed to doubt my honor. For that crime he is a prisoner; if you wish him to be released, give me your promise."

"You have hurt John," she cried, "and he was only doing what he thought was right."

"John is a queer fellow. As a brother-in-law he may be well enough, as your brother only he lacks discretion. Sue, my dear, dear girl, I offer you all I have; be my wife."

"Pardon me," he said, "but as to marriage, I am married precisely as other men."

"But I could never, never do it!" she said. "I will not ask you to live in London more than a few weeks in the year. We will live here if you wish it. It will be a rich estate, though my name is not in it, and you will be very rich."

"There is a tradition to that effect. They are sometimes proud of their wives; I wish to be proud of mine."

Sue pondered, but as Templemore's arm was about her, she was unable to say anything. She knew that her knitted brows did not cover any very earnest thought. "If John," she said, "consents, perhaps I will marry you, Philip. What is John?"

"At present, unless he has escaped, which I think unlikely, he is tied up in a shepherd's hut two miles away."

"Did you fail to see him?" she asked reproachfully.

"It was my only chance. Sue, I bring him to you, and tell him on the way that you have promised to be my wife."

"If you bring him quite safe and sound you may tell him what you like. Oh, go to him at once."

"But your father!" said Templemore, pausing as he turned to go.

"My father," said Sue, "will agree to whatever John says."

"Mr. John Fuller," said Templemore, "returning for a kiss. 'Is a man of character; his temper will have had time to cool. I shall see you once more to-night. You must see your brother safe before you go to bed.'"

Templemore took his way across the plain again. It seemed that the keen air, the jeweled sky, the grass beneath his feet, existed only for him and Sue. His dominion became unlimited; his estate of love was fencible, without sounds, wider than the world. As he neared the hut he broke into a song which rang out over that level land as clear as bells.

"My love, oh, she is bonny as the blossom on the thorn."

Sing, heigh and ho, for her eyes, And all the wildwood budded in the moonlight."

Sing, heigh and ho, for her eyes; No sound came from the hut. My love, oh, she is tender, and my love, oh, she is kind."

Sing, heigh and ho, for her heart; Sing, heigh and ho, for her heart; Sing, heigh and ho, for her heart; Sing, heigh and ho, for her heart."

And when she bids me follow I leave all the world behind.

Sing, heigh and ho, for her heart. He remembered the floor. "Are you within Mr. Fuller?" he cried.

There was still no answer, so Templemore threw himself against the door, which he had jammed so firmly that it only yielded with a splitting of timber. A dim figure was heaving itself up with difficulty in a corner. "Is it possible," said Templemore, "that you have been asleep?"

"There was nothing else to do," said Fuller; "you won't fairly and I was tired."

Templemore cut his bonds and released him. "If you wish to try an arm about his neck and lead her here, I return you safely to her keeping. The only thing you can urge against me is my unfortunate title; I assure you that I will try to live it down."

"I have nothing to say, I've done my duty."

"Admirably," said Templemore; "let us hasten back."

"You are convinced now that you were wrong?"

"But I wish my sister had made a love of it."

"Be comforted for that by thinking that I could not have made a higher one. I respect you, Mr. Fuller."

Sue was waiting for them. To be truthful, she had small fear for her brother's safety, but she met him as one restored from death. "I am so glad to see you," she said, "I am so happy."

"I love you enough? I feel so little!" she said. "I was thinking of you."

"Thank God you know so little of the world, and we will be careful that the world does not know much of you. This is the best of learning; I shall sit at the feet always of the Countess of Templemore."

They stood silently. Sue lost in wonder at the happiness that thrilled her from the chest of her brother. He had a hand and a heart and a growing at every beat of his pulse more conscious of the amazing beauty of the world. Presently she realized that Templemore was shaking with secret laughter. "Oh," said she, "why do you laugh?"

"I was thinking," said Templemore, stroking her hair, "I was thinking of the opportunity to sleep under such conditions."

"He is very good," said Sue. "He is a miracle!" she laughed. Templemore's face turned to a throbbing red. "I am a God," he said, "I am a God, I am a God."

"The End."

HEALING WOUNDS WITH OXYGEN

The British Government's New Plan for Treating Ulcers.

A method of treating suppurating wounds and ulcers by oxygen gas has just been adopted by the British Government for colonies at work constructing the Mombasa and Uganda Railway in East Africa. A large number of these men are suffering from ulcers on the leg, which incapacitate them for labor. The British Foreign Office has sent out twenty complete sets of the apparatus necessary for applying oxygen.

The discovery of this new method of treating ulcerative forms of disease was made by Dr. George Stoker. When he was in South Africa as surgeon to the British troops he observed that wounded Zulus were very unwilling to submit to professional treatment. He also noticed that when a Zulu warrior was badly wounded in battle his comrades were in the habit of carrying him off to the highest mountain tops.

Inspired by professional curiosity, Dr. Stoker penetrated one of these native mountain hospitals and found that, while the only treatment resorted to was the occasional washing of the wounds with water, a much larger proportion of seriously wounded warriors recovered than was usual in his experience on the plains below.

Dr. Stoker reached the conclusion that the great healing agent in these cases was the pure mountain air.

Dr. Stoker, after his Zulu campaigns, returned to London and began to experiment on a series of pure air as nature's antiseptic dressing for wounds. He encountered the usual amount of professional scepticism, jealousy and indifference until the new method of treatment and made herself active in securing for it a fair trial. Under her auspices a small hospital was established in London, with Dr. Stoker for its medical director, for the treatment of chronic ulcers with oxygen gas.

The plan found best by Dr. Stoker after numerous experiments is to saturate the wound with pure oxygen, so that the surgeon can observe the progress of the treatment at any time. A rubber tube carries into the box a mixture of one-half pure oxygen and one-half ordinary air, so that three-fifths of the mixture is oxygen. An outlet tube is provided in the other side of the box with a stop-cock, so that the surgeon can regulate the passage of the mixed oxygen and air and make it fast or slow, as he thinks desirable.

WHERE IT FAILED.

Didn't I see Hosiokus going into a doctor's office a little while ago?

Yes. I thought he was a believer in the faith cure.

He is as a general thing, but the persuasion that he had a big bolt on the back of his neck was so strong upon him this time that it wouldn't yield to the faith treatment.

THE BOWSER TROUBLES.

At two o'clock the other afternoon Mrs. Bowser was surprised to see Mr. Bowser enter the house with a bundle under his arm, and she at once jumped at the conclusion that a calamity had happened, and excitedly enquired:

"Have you been in a trolley-car smash-up and had a leg broken or anything?"

"Now don't faint away and fall into it," good-naturedly replied Mr. Bowser. "The trolley-cars are all right, and my legs are all right, and there's nothing to worry about."

"But what have you got in that bundle?"

"That bundle contains a kodak. Mrs. Bowser, I presume you have read or heard of the instrument?"

"But what do we want of a kodak?" she persisted.

"We may want a good deal of it. In the first place I picked it up at a rare bargain. In the next place I don't propose to pay a photographer when I can just as well do all the work myself."

A kodak is to take pictures with—pictures of me and you and the boy and other things. We want photographs of the house—the different rooms—the neighbourhood. It would be a matter of prudence to take photographs of the cook, so that if she stole the silver and ran away we could identify her."

"But—but how can you take photographs?" queried Mrs. Bowser.

"How can I find my way over town and back?" he replied, as he straightened up and looked down upon her in disdain. "There are people in this world with a few brains in the back of their head, strange as it may seem to you. As I said I got a bargain in this kodak. A man who was dying of consumption wanted to raise \$26 and was willing to sacrifice."

"And Mrs. Brown got one just like this first-hand, for ten dollars!" put in Mrs. Bowser.

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"Mrs. Bowser, when I brought home this kodak you made up your mind to throw it. You seem to have succeeded. Here is an eight-dollar cabinet photo gone to wreck because you raised up your hands and kicked up your feet as I pressed the button."

"But I never moved!" she protested.

"You certainly did. You wanted me to fail, and you willfully and maliciously brought it about."

"Let's see yours."

He hesitated to bring it out, but she insisted, and as they gazed at it he drew himself up and refused to believe what his eyes beheld. There was the picture of a man sitting in a rocking chair, glued to the ceiling. The face was composed of ears and mouth and an idiotic smile. A stranger might have wondered whether it was the photo of a jack-lantern made out of a pumpkin by a farmer's boy, or of some new arrival at the zoological gardens. Mrs. Bowser looked and choked and gasped, and she knew that Mr. Bowser had dashed away his negatives, and jumped in on that kodak and was kicking it into the middle of next week. She waited to hear him call out to her that his lawyer would consult her lawyer as to the divorce and alimony, but in his perturbation he clapped on his hat and went out doors, and it was midnight when he came softly sneaking in and crept quietly into bed.

"That bundle contains a kodak. Mrs. Bowser, I presume you have read or heard of the instrument?"

"But what do we want of a kodak?" she persisted.

"We may want a good deal of it. In the first place I picked it up at a rare bargain. In the next place I don't propose to pay a photographer when I can just as well do all the work myself."

A kodak is to take pictures with—pictures of me and you and the boy and other things. We want photographs of the house—the different rooms—the neighbourhood. It would be a matter of prudence to take photographs of the cook, so that if she stole the silver and ran away we could identify her."

"But—but how can you take photographs?" queried Mrs. Bowser.

"How can I find my way over town and back?" he replied, as he straightened up and looked down upon her in disdain. "There are people in this world with a few brains in the back of their head, strange as it may seem to you. As I said I got a bargain in this kodak. A man who was dying of consumption wanted to raise \$26 and was willing to sacrifice."

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897.

THE TERRITORIAL ESTIMATES

SUMMARY OF THE PREMIER'S BUDGET SPEECH.

A Clear, Plain, Important and Well Delivered Statement of the Financial Position and Prospects of the Territories, the Policy of the Government, the Business in Hand and the Business Which They Propose to Take in Hand.

The Estimates which accompanied the Message from His Honour, were brought down on Dec. 6, and cover the 16 months from the 31st of August, the end of the late financial year, to 31st December, 1898, which will be the end of the next financial year, and cover a total amount of \$340,255.83, which, added to the amount of \$30,254.99 voted as preliminary supply in the first week, makes the total sum voted at this session \$370,510.82. The main estimates are divided into heads as follows:

Civil Government—\$31,218.34. This includes the various office expenses and salaries of departmental officials, for instance, Executive Council, 2 members at \$2,500 per annum, 3 members without portfolio attending meetings of Council \$500 for the three, clerk at \$80 per month, and an additional clerk at \$60, a total of \$7,556.66 for 13 months. License Branch \$975. Territorial Secretary's dept., Asst. Secretary at \$100, and clerk at \$60, total \$2,080 for 13 months. Treasury Dept., \$2,978.34. Audit Branch, \$2,925. Public Works Dept., \$4,701.67. Dept. of Public Instruction, \$3,141.67. Miscellaneous, including printing of Gazette, \$500, printing, stationery, forms and office supplies \$2,400, postage \$720, telegrams \$480, express and freight \$170, travelling expenses \$750, messenger \$585, etc., total \$6,025.

Legislation—\$7,800. This item includes salaries of Speaker and Deputy Speaker, and Clerk of Assembly, the latter at \$66.66 per month, and indemnity of Members for present session, library, contingencies, and possible elections.

Administration of Justice—\$9,330. Includes \$600 for prosecutions and legal proceedings, \$150 for law examinations, amounts for law books for departments and for Judges, special grant to widow of the late Judge Macleod \$50 per month, \$4,650 for license inspection, \$1,635 for fees and expenses of license commissioners, etc.

Public Works—\$131,774.15. Includes \$1,250 for caretakers and messengers and stable supplies, \$1,120 for maintenance of legislative and departmental buildings (fuel, light, cleaning, etc.), \$210 for rent, fuel, etc., for normal schools, \$5,000 for inspection of public works, \$11,600 for aid to Statute Labor Districts, \$600 for inspection of coal mines, \$9,870.00 for miscellaneous (outstanding debts \$4,000 stubble burning machine \$150, map of Territories \$500, advertising for tenders, etc., etc.) For construction of bridges, 97 items in all, \$34,106.65. The larger items are: \$2,100 for bridge at High River Village; \$1,600 Bow Marsh bridge at Calgary; \$2,040 Cameron's Crossing, Dewdney; \$4,000 High River at Thompson's crossing; \$1,800 Qu'Appelle River near Craven.

For construction of culverts, 46 items in all, \$1,665. For repairs to public works, 60 items in all, \$6,728.50. For surveys, 75 items in all, \$6,453. For purchase and repairs to tools and implements, 13 items, \$1,166. For dams and reservoirs for storage of water, 12 items, \$3,655. For boring and testing for water and providing public wells, 14 items, \$3,185. For clearing and grading roads, 243 items, \$37,304.90. In the public works estimates each item of work is located and defined, as for in

stance "Grading road N. boundary sections 10, 11, 12, Tp. 49, Rg. 3, W. 3rd Mer., \$100." "Dam on N.W. 1/4 Sec. 1, Tp. 32, Rg. 13, W. 2nd Mer., \$75.00." "Survey of road Tp. 3, Rg. 33, W. 1st Mer., \$25.00."

Education—\$132,333.34. Includes grants to schools \$114,400. This amount is to provide for summer schools during the year 1898, and for yearly schools only to 1st July, 1898. Grants to high schools \$400. Normal schools and teachers' institutes, including superintendent's salary, \$3,900. Inspection of schools, 5 inspectors at \$116.66 each per month, and travelling expenses, \$11,883.30. Examinations \$1,500. Contingencies \$250.

Consolidation of Ordinances—\$8,000. Includes expenses of commission and printing, binding and distribution. **Agriculture and Statistics**—\$12,050. Includes Agricultural Society grants \$3,500; wolves bounty \$3,000; noxious weeds destruction \$2,000; grant to dairy industry \$1,000; grant to dairy Association \$750; collection of agricultural, vital and other statistics \$1,800.

Hospitals, Charities and Public Health—\$7,750. Includes aid to hospitals \$6,000, care of incurables \$1,000, and contingencies \$750.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.

At 2:40 o'clock Mr. Speaker took the chair.

Mr. Haultain moved that the House resolve into Committee of Supply and made a speech of about one and three quarter hours duration—a clear, plain, important and well delivered statement of the financial position and prospects of the Territories, and the policy of the Government of which he is leader upon the business in hand and upon some business which they propose to take in hand.

In opening the Premier again explained the reason for change in the financial year, making it necessary now to vote supplies for 16 months. They could absolutely estimate receipts only to 1st July, 1898. Of course they could hope that the Dominion vote for 1898-99 would not be less than this year's, and could reasonably expect that it might be greater, but it would not be safe to vote supplies on the hope of an increase. So they had, to be counted upon with reasonable absoluteness, the grant voted this year, and a calculation for receiving for the last half of 1898 a proportionate amount, besides the local revenues for 1898 (from licenses, etc.) which were estimated at \$32,000. On 1st Sept., the beginning of the financial year, they had a balance of \$98,030 remaining from the first half of the Dominion 97-98 grant. Calculating at the rate of this year's grant, they would get for the two halves of \$1898 \$282,879. Add to this \$32,000, estimated local revenues, and the total is \$314,909. They had already voted \$30,260 in preliminary Estimates for three months salaries and current expenses. This left \$284,649 to be voted now. The Estimates brought down amounted to only \$340,955. The remaining \$41,604 they proposed to leave to be voted in Supplementary Estimates at the 1898 session, which would be required for the cost of the session (\$15,500) for provision for the general election to immediately follow (\$15,000) leaving in round numbers \$10,000 for contingencies and making further provision for agricultural societies in the fall of 1898, etc. Any increase which they might procure in the Ottawa grant would also have to be voted next year in supplementary estimates.

ALL PLAIN FIGURING.

This was the first time in their history that all the money expected to be available was really available. In nearly every prior year some sum had been withdrawn for some purpose. For instance, one year \$45,000 was taken for relief work which necessarily disorganized their finances. This year there were no outstanding accounts, no old claims, no overdrafts, no district votes to be readjusted.

THE SAME OLD SERVICE.

The estimates were largely the same as in previous years, and necessarily so. They had to meet the same services, although they found some of them under new names.

After dwelling upon the change in organization, the Premier said the House would see that the pledge given at Moose Jaw that the machinery would not be made dearer, was strictly observed. There were a few increases in salaries which would have been made had there been no change in organization. These were increases justified by new duties, increasing responsibilities, and more efficiency in the work done. Practically the only increases in staff were in the Public Works Department, where they provided teno rather, who would do duty in several departments; and one official who would be Clerk of Assembly and Asst. Secretary, and who was in reality only transferred from the office of the Lieut. Governor (Mr. Gordon). He had been formerly appointed in Federal Statute, had been Clerk of Assembly and Official Secretary of the Governor, and in reality held a position analogous to that of the Grand Vizier in an Oriental dominion. Practically this official was transferred to the Assembly, and the salary attached was also transferred.

Mr. Haultain said he would not discuss the Estimates in detail. Most of the items were familiar and could be discussed in Committee. They would notice the vote for the administration of Justice, which vote carried a significance and emphasized the change in form of Government—a change from Executive Committee to Executive Council. A necessary adjunct to any proper Council was a legal member, who was absolutely indispensable, and without whom no government could conduct its business. He was the personal legal adviser of the Lieut. Governor. The administration of the liquor license law came under this head.

LAW WILL BE ENFORCED.

The Premier made lengthy reference to the difficulty of securing enforcement of the liquor law, and the inability of the Inspector to prevent breaches. He indicated that the Government would be bound to have the law respected. He said he would not explain fully the course that was intended, but hinted very plainly that they had proposed to resort to the means that was found necessary in other provinces, and use the only tool that proved to be effective in this regard—namely detectives. He said that the Government, and himself, were determined to strain every resource to secure the observance of the law, and if, after using every known means, they failed—if they found the licenses would not respect the privileges granted them by the law, and could not be compelled to, then there would be no recourse but to cease to grant any privileges by law.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Haultain went minutely into the idea upon which the Government worked out the Public Works Estimates. They had quit the division between Electoral districts. Taking the whole Territories as the district, they attempted to meet the most immediate and urgent requirements. This system had been adopted by the House last year on the suggestion of those responsible to the House. Regarding the increase of staff—the creation of the Department—no apology was necessary. The Department was needed to take the place of the 29 Ministers of Public Works, engineers, surveyors, overseers—each embodying the duties of all—whose valuable services they had been deprived of last year by the change in system of dealing with public works.

NO DOMINION PARTY LINES.

He touched on the party line question much in the same terms as in his Moose Jaw speech.

After dealing at some length with the question of education, and touching upon matters of the Consolidation of the Ordinances, the Premier turned to



LOVE'S FLOWER GARDEN.

In Love's Flower Garden there is the full-blown rose of married happiness and the holy perfume of joyous motherhood for every woman who takes proper care of her health in a womanly way. For the weak, sickly, nervous, dependent woman, who suffers untold miseries in silence from weakness and disease of the delicate organs concerned in widowhood and motherhood, there are only thorns, and to her the perfume of motherhood is the aroma of death. No woman is fitted for the responsibilities of widowhood and the duties of motherhood who is a sufferer in this way. Every woman may be strong and healthy in a womanly way, if she will. It lies with herself. She needs, in the first place, a little knowledge of the reproductive physiology of women. This she can obtain by securing and reading a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It contains 1008 pages and over 300 illustrations. It tells all about the ordinary life of life, and how to treat them. Several chapters and illustrations are devoted to the physical make-up of women. It tells how to treat the diseases peculiar to women. It gives the names, addresses, photographs and experiences of hundreds of women who have been snatched from the verge of the life of misery, healthy lives by Dr. Pierce's medicines. This book she can obtain free. It used to cost \$1.50, and over seven hundred thousand copies were purchased by women at that price. Over a million women now own copies. For a paper-covered copy sent at one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For cloth-binding, send so one-cent stamps.

PILES CURED IN 3 TO 5 NIGHTS

Piles, whether itching, blind or bleeding, are relieved by one application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment 35 CENTS.

And cured in 3 to 5 nights. Dr. A. B. Barkman, Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "Send me 12 dozen more of Agnew's Ointment. I prescribe large quantities of it. It is a wonder worker in skin diseases and a great cure for piles."

consider the present position of the Territories constitutionally and financially, saying that the position was now more unique probably than ever before, and demanded most serious consideration. He said that the new duties, increased responsibilities and enlarged jurisdiction, involved much heavier financial burdens, and Parliament had always been more generous in extending the legislative jurisdiction than in extending the legislative grants. Constitutionally we have approached close to provincial basis, but financially we are a long distance from that basis. Still there had been progress that was not wholly unsatisfactory. In 1891-92 the grant was \$158,000. In 1897-98 the grant is \$282,900—an increase of \$125,000 in five years, or an increase of 80 per cent since 1892,—not a small actual or proportionate increase. But we are entitled to far more. After pointing out some of the difficulties in the way of Territorial representatives at Ottawa, and the difficulties which the Government itself had to confront when they proposed to increase the grant to the West, Mr. Haultain said that no man would ever go on a mission to Ottawa with a very well justified hope that he was going to get all he wanted and would ask for. So far as the present Minister of Interior was concerned, he said they had found him quite willing and capable of entering into and comprehending the position of the Territories—he had appeared most ready to hear what they had to say, and to give all the encouragement, in his power to give. The unfortunate attitude of parliament was the principal reason which prevented the Territories getting what we are entitled to. It was to be hoped that the new developments—the Yukon advertisement, etc.—would tend to effect a change in the attitude of Parliament and create a greater and more intelligent interest in the West. A good indication was the fact that leading newspapers—organs of both parties—were becoming interested.

We have now a well-defined constitutional position and very large powers and responsibilities but no fixed or adequate income. Parliament had continued to manufacture law-making and administrative machinery without adding the money to carry it on. Last year the Assembly came to the conclusion that it was useless to hope for any increase on the present basis, and passed a memorial asking Parliament to compute our grant on a Provincial basis—not to make a province but to make up the grant as the provincial subsidies are computed—so much per capita, so much for debt (to offset the portion of the interest of the debts of the old provinces which we contribute) so much for government and so much in lieu of lands. On this basis we were entitled to \$416,000. The Executive pressed this Memorial at Ottawa. But they were met with the statement that the Dominion was paying for many services in the Territories which were paid for in the provinces by the provinces, and were told that if they wanted to be treated on a provincial basis they should have to undertake all the services which the provinces carry on. That was certainly embarrassing, because no Member of the Executive or of the House, he might say, had ever gone minutely into the whole question,—and no Member was in a position to sit down

(Continued on page 5.)

Rheumatism?

SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE A UNIVERSAL LIBERATOR.

Relief in six hours! What a glad message to the pain-racked, bed-ridden, despairing sufferer from rheumatism's cruel grasp—and this is a fact, borne out by volumes of evidence, for this greatest of pain conquerors. Rheumatism is curable—South American Rheumatic Cure is an absolute specific, and radically cures the most stubborn cases in from one to three days. "I suffered intensely from rheumatism and sciatica. Tried many remedies and many physicians without any lasting benefit. A few doses of South American Rheumatic Cure wonderfully helped me; two bottles cured me."—E. Errett, Morrisville, Ont.

Thousands of freed slaves tell the same story—don't suffer an hour longer.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

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The Estimates which accompanied the Message from His Honour, were brought down on Dec. 6, and cover the 16 months from the 31st of August, the end of the late financial year, to 31st December, 1898, which will be the end of the next financial year, and cover a total amount of \$340,255.83, which, added to the amount of \$30,254.99 voted as preliminary supply in the first week, makes the total sum voted at this session \$370,510.82. The main estimates are divided into heads as follows:

Civil Government—\$31,218.34. This includes the various office expenses and salaries of departmental officials, for instance, Executive Council, 2 members at \$2,500 per annum, 3 members without portfolio attending meetings of Council \$500 for the three, clerk at \$80 per month, and an additional clerk at \$60, a total of \$7,556.66 for 13 months. License Branch \$975. Territorial Secretary's dept., Asst. Secretary at \$100, and clerk at \$60, total \$2,080 for 13 months. Treasury Dept., \$2,978.34. Audit Branch, \$2,925. Public Works Dept., \$4,701.67. Dept. of Public Instruction, \$3,141.67. Miscellaneous, including printing of Gazette, \$500, printing, stationery, forms and office supplies \$2,400, postage \$720, telegrams \$480, express and freight \$170, travelling expenses \$750, messenger \$585, etc., total \$6,025.

Legislation—\$7,800. This item includes salaries of Speaker and Deputy Speaker, and Clerk of Assembly, the latter at \$66.66 per month, and indemnity of Members for present session, library, contingencies, and possible elections.

Administration of Justice—\$9,330. Includes \$600 for prosecutions and legal proceedings, \$150 for law examinations, amounts for law books for departments and for Judges, special grant to widow of the late Judge Macleod \$50 per month, \$4,650 for license inspection, \$1,635 for fees and expenses of license commissioners, etc.

Public Works—\$131,774.15. Includes \$1,250 for caretakers and messengers and stable supplies, \$1,120 for maintenance of legislative and departmental buildings (fuel, light, cleaning, etc.), \$210 for rent, fuel, etc., for normal schools, \$5,000 for inspection of public works, \$11,600 for aid to Statute Labor Districts, \$600 for inspection of coal mines, \$9,870.00 for miscellaneous (outstanding debts \$4,000 stubble burning machine \$150, map of Territories \$500, advertising for tenders, etc., etc.) For construction of bridges, 97 items in all, \$34,106.65. The larger items are: \$2,100 for bridge at High River Village; \$1,600 Bow Marsh bridge at Calgary; \$2,040 Cameron's Crossing, Dewdney; \$4,000 High River at Thompson's crossing; \$1,800 Qu'Appelle River near Craven.

For construction of culverts, 46 items in all, \$1,665. For repairs to public works, 60 items in all, \$6,728.50. For surveys, 75 items in all, \$6,453. For purchase and repairs to tools and implements, 13 items, \$1,166. For dams and reservoirs for storage of water, 12 items, \$3,655. For boring and testing for water and providing public wells, 14 items, \$3,185. For clearing and grading roads, 243 items, \$37,304.90. In the public works estimates each item of work is located and defined, as for in

THE TIMES

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Thos. Miller, Manager.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897.

THE TERRITORIAL ESTIMATES

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All are cordially invited.

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Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S. C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting, 8:00.
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Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals after Matins at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at 10:30. Adult classes at 2:30. Evensong and sermon at 7. Special services during Advent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
All seats free. All persons invited and welcome. Books provided.

THE TERRITORIAL ESTIMATES

(Continued from page 4.)

at once, or in a week, and make any thing like an accurate computation. They were thus forced back to the position of making a statement of requirements, as a basis for the estimate of grant. They made a detailed estimate which came to just about the amount asked for in the Memorial. But the Government was not prepared to go that length. The Memorial was more effective in regard to the powers asked. They were given practically all that was asked in that regard, excepting control of registry offices and one or two minor things. They did not particularly press for the registry office, not knowing precisely what the effect would be financially. But they knew now, and they would follow up the Memorial, and he had every hope they would secure control of the registration system, to the advantage of the Assembly, and to the advantage of the people in the way of having the cost of transfers reduced. They hoped also to be given charge of the irrigation system which is a matter purely of local and domestic concern.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The Premier then went on to say that additional grants, additional financial recognition, were necessary. He said that if we could not keep up the development in the subsidy to keep pace with the development in power there was only one alternative. The practical meaning of his statement was that if the Dominion refused to give the Territories as favorable grants as are given the provinces, then the only alternative was for the Territories to take the position as a province and obtain a proper financial standing. He made the plain declaration that if due financial recognition is not given, his Government are prepared to take the lead in a movement for the establishment of the Territories as a province. Hitherto we had received enough money to meet the necessary services, and probably, all things considered, were better off than if there had already been provincial establishment. But we have now reached the jumping off place and can go very little further without becoming a province so far as regards power, and must have adequate revenues to meet the enlarging burdens and responsibilities. If the arbitrary amounts voted by Parliament are to be based not upon present requirements but upon the worn-out estimates of earlier requirements, then he and his Government will go in for full provincial establishment in order to get financial recognition.

He next proceeded to show that the question of terms is a very weighty and involved question. At present the Dominion is meeting what may be termed local or provincial services—Justice, Dairying, Public Works, Surveys, etc.—including the Assembly Vote, to the amount of \$557,000—a larger amount than was claimed in the Memorial, yet the amount did not represent what the Territories are entitled to, and how to obtain our rights was the question. They had memorialized, and excused, and made representation after representation, and largely without avail in a comparative sense. When they started out for provincial establishment there would be difficult questions to face, questions serious enough to give sobering effect to any discussion. There was no definite basis of calculation—no rigid arithmetical plan to follow. The subjects of debts and lands were purely political and it really came down to a question of the amount of political pressure they could bring to bear. It was not a matter of paper and pencil. It was not a question of easy solution. Take the matter of debt. How much does the Territories contribute to the interest of provincial debts and how much will the Dominion wish to charge back as an offset to the amounts spent for opening up the country? How much is to be claimed on account of lands? These were questions which could not be settled in a day. There were, however, only

the two alternatives—go on and obtain larger financial recognition as we are—and if we can not get it, take the only step open, and become a province, one province of the whole Territories as they stand today, not cut off in any portion, either in the north (Yukon) or in the east to the border of Manitoba—one strong province, with all the resources of its gold mines in the Yukon, and the golden wheat fields of Eastern Assiniboia, which if they do not yield nuggets, yet do yield 40 bushels to the acre.

EXEMPTED LANDS.

Mr. Haultain next went thoroughly into the railway and colonization company's exempted lands question, showing just how these lands are juggled with and kept from liability to taxation to the detriment of the settlers, of school districts, statute labor districts—to the country as a whole. He spoke also of the tow-aside grievance, and, quoting Laurier's declaration against exempting lands which are held for speculation, made at Moose Jaw in 1884, expressed the hope that this grievance should speedily be removed. He said he attached every importance to Mr. Laurier's statement. Regarding the exempted lands he said that the Executive proposed to take energetic action to have these lands by Parliament, and which are being millions of acres free from taxation and locked up from settlement, forced to select their earned lands and take out patents as soon as the lands are released from settlement. He thought it might be well for the House to make some representation on the matter. He gave statistics. We shall at this time quote only a sample. The Q & N. Lake River Co. are entitled to, or have earned, 1,625,000 acres. They have had reserved to allow of selection, 2,713,591 acres. In excess of 1,638 acres, which they have sold and which will be liable to taxation only when the purchase price is paid in full (or by the arrangement not until then does the patent issue) they have selected none. The total acreage to be earned by railways built in the Territories is 5,267,000. There are reserved 5,793,000. There have been earned 4,600,000; selected 2,400,000; patented 204,812. A worse side of the case was the lands held by companies which have not built a mile of railway in the Territories. Territorial lands were granted for Manitoba railways. He dealt also with the C. P. R. lands exemptions, which he said could not be settled yet, but should be considered, or the term of exemption which has been expected to expire in 1902 may not run out before Members of the House were attending their grand children's weddings. The legal interpretation gave the C. P. R. exemption for 20 years from the date of the issue of patents, scarcely any of which have issued yet, and he expected that Parliament would be asked to express an opinion as to whether the legal interpretation is to stand against the plain intention of Parliament when the charter was given.

The Premier thought the House would agree that these questions might well be discussed in the House because they were so directly and intimately connected with the general conditions and financial position of the Territories. There was also the question of school lands. It would be very undesirable to attempt to realize now upon the whole of that magnificent endowment, but it was an open question if portions as they attained a certain selling price should not be realized upon, and allow some benefit from them to accrue to the pioneers who are bearing the burdens of new and difficult conditions, in place of preserving the whole benefit for posterity.

Touching upon immigration Mr. Haultain said that a former Advisory Council had announced an immigration policy and inaugurated a scheme—wholly unconstitutional, because the North-West had no power to deal with

that question. But even if they had the power the present Executive would not attempt to deal with it, with their present meagre means. The best policy was to spend the money we have in the interest of the people we have—make good roads, create as far as possible good conditions, and make every resident an active agent in the cause of immigration.

Regarding charges that his Government possessed no policy, Mr. Haultain said it was true that with the change in form of Government they had found no difficulty in the execution while at the same time none of the services which demanded maintenance had disappeared, and they had had to grapple with the conditions much as they found them, yet he thought he could still claim that in all matters of administration they had a distinct policy, and on some larger questions, questions of intimate concern to the people of the country—they had also a policy. The House also now had before it responsibilities both in criticism and in support that formed a balanced picture. The Government's policy was sound, and able to stand to the scrutiny and heighten their responsibilities, and fulfil their duties in accordance with what he claimed had been the intent of their institutions in the past.

The debate was continued until midnight when the House adjourned, and was resumed tomorrow and lasted to 1 p.m., when the House resumed its session into Committee of Supply, made some progress with the Estimates, and adjourned at 5:30.

Although a very busy man, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has found time in which to write a great book of over a thousand pages entitled, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified." Few books printed in the English language have reached so great a sale as this popular work, over 650,000 copies having been sold at \$1.50 each. The profits on this enormous sale have been repaid to the great amount of labor and money expended on its production he has now decided to give away, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this valuable book, the recipient only being required to mail to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Ltd., N. Y., of which company he is president, 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, and the book will be sent postpaid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains 1008 large pages, and over 300 illustrations, some of them in colors. The free edition is precisely the same as that sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers, instead of cloth. It is not often that our readers have an opportunity to obtain a valuable book on such generous terms, and we predict that few will miss availing themselves of the unusual and liberal offer to which we have called their attention.

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This is what J. H. Gadbois, of Amprion, Ont., says: "I was a great sufferer from acute rheumatism. I used many remedies without relief. I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. The first dose helped me and before I had used half the bottle I was greatly benefited. It has cured me and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers from rheumatism." Sold by W. W. Bole.

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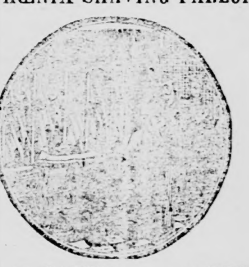
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Write for illustrated booklet "Leather Food." It tells all about how to take care of shoes and it is free. G. T. SLATER & SONS, Montreal.

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BY RAIL, ST. CLOUD LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

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It will arrest loss of flesh and restore to a normal condition the infant, the child and the adult. It will enrich the blood of the anemic; will stop the cough, heal the irritation of the throat and lungs, and cure incipient consumption. We make this statement because the experience of twenty-five years has proven it in tens of thousands of cases. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See and feel for it. Scott's Emulsion, 50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto

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GREY PLATES MOVED BY MEANS OF THE MAGNET.

The Metal Can Be Handled While It Is Red. It Is Magnets So Designed That It Is Impossible for Workmen to Receive Electrical Shock.

Think of a magnet that will lift five tons of red hot steel. Not only that, but a magnet that will pick up half a dozen steel plates and drop them one at a time with as great regularity as the farmer sows his corn. This is not what might be, but what actually is, and any one who cares to visit the plant of the Illinois Steel Company at Chicago, can see this electric marvel, executed hour by hour.

The magnets, a most seem endowed with human intelligence, so cleverly, so quickly, so quietly do they conduct themselves. No machinery could be more regular, and certainly more satisfactory. At almost seems that the very attraction of gravitation itself is hardly more wonderful than the lightness and swiftness with which these great pieces of magnetized steel pick up the steel plates that would require a derrick to hoist under any other circumstances.

The magnets in use at the plant are of the double pole type. The first one was designed for loading four by four inch billets from a pile in the stock yards upon cars for shipment. It was found, however, upon putting this magnet into use that it did not operate on account of the billets being too thoroughly entangled in the pile. The magnets were then attached to a crane in the plant and used for handling plates as stated. Several other large concerns have followed the example of the steel company and with very satisfactory results.

Magnets for this work in connection with an electric travelling crane are specially well adapted for handling plates, as the connections to the magnets are placed on the bridge of the crane in the same manner as the connections for the operating motors. After the magnet is placed on the plates to be lifted, the electric connection is made by means of an ordinary switch placed in a convenient position in the operator's cage. The magnets are so designed that they are practically water proof, and can be used in any weather.

FOR HANDLING PLATES.

And other materials out of doors. The double pole magnets in use by the steel company can, as stated, handle with safety five tons of metal, and for this only require about four amperes with a 240-volt current.

One of the greatest difficulties that confronted the steel company when it first began to operate these magnets was the task of handling the plates one at a time. Of course it was not desirable to pick up half a dozen plates with the magnet and throw them down in a heap somewhere. The system of handling plates required that one plate at a time be taken care of. There was no principle or precedent to go by in bringing about the desired result, and so it was left to a keen-witted electrician to solve the problem.

It was not very long after the introduction of electricity for this purpose before this electrician became very expert in operating the switch. It came to him one day just what ought to be done to bring the magnets up to the one plate standard. So, after the magnet had been lowered on to the pile of plates, and several taken up, the operator pulled the switch out, thereby breaking the current for an instant. He found that by this operation one or two plates could be dropped off at each breaking of the current. The plates next to the magnet retained sufficient magnetism to hold them to the steel of the magnet itself until the current was again switched on. This operation was repeated until only one plate remained attached to the magnet, and it was then an easy matter to deposit it in the desired location.

The concentric pole magnet, as one of these in use is termed, was especially designed for handling the hot plates and ingots of steel. There has been no difficulty whatever in handling a 6,000 or 8,000-pound ingot at a low red heat. This latter feature seems one of the most wonderful to those who visit the mill and see this marvelous accomplishment of electricity. We have all been taught that magnets attracted cold steel, but it is certainly a novelty to see one of these magnets lifting the red-hot metal just as easily as it would that bar which, if you poked your tongue on to on a frosty morning, would stick closer than a brother thereto.

THE HUGE MAGNETS.

Are beyond compare. They work swiftly and silently, and save an immense amount of time. The limit of their speed of action has never yet been discovered, because it has never been considered wise to test them to their fullest capacity, the ordinary every-day rate of speed being considered sufficient to fulfill all requirements. Previous to the introduction of these magnets, the work which it accomplished required a far greater expenditure of time, both of men and machinery, and on no occasion was the work done so efficiently. The effective use of electric magnets in this manner has been limited, but where the iron or steel is to be handled in such shape that it is possible to get a good contact, there is no doubt whatever that it is the most economical and rapid method of handling. A great many concerns have been afraid to put magnets into use on account of the apparent danger of dropping the material and thus endangering the men who might be at hand. In years of experience the company supplying the magnets does not know of a single case where any one has been injured by the material dropping, and it firmly believes that it is the safest way possible of handling certain classes of iron and steel products. The magnets are so designed that it is impossible for the men who are placing them to receive a shock. Electricians who have studied this matter say that this is the beginning

of a new era in the appliance of electricity to mechanical purposes. Inventive genius is making it more and more possible every day to utilize this powerful factor, and at the same time take it beyond the power of persons who are working about it to receive even the slightest injury. When this fact has been thoroughly demonstrated it is believed that electricity will find fields of usefulness in directions that are seemingly barred to it at present.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Items Which May Prove Worth Reading.

A wife in Sedgewick County, Kansas, has brought suit for divorce because her husband is subject to fits, and he did not inform her of his maddening before her marriage.

A six-story club-house, which cost \$130,000, has been given to the workmen of Yonkers, N. Y., by Wm. F. Goldman. It contains a large library, a gymnasium, facilities for bathing, etc.

A pet goat belonging to Owen McGachem, of Elizabeth, N. J., playfully butted its owner, and one of its horns penetrated an artery in McGachem's leg, causing a flow of blood which resulted in death.

With a switch in his hand, Harry Vandewater, of Walkkill, N. Y., tried to bathe with a nest of hornets. The insects turned upon him, and stung him so severely that death resulted within a week.

Several farms in central Kansas are connected by telephones, to permit the farmers' families to engage in social conversation. The instruments cost \$6 each, and the barbed wire inclosing the farms serves to transmit the conversation.

A \$200 diamond adorned the shirt-front of Peter Dieble, of Youngstown, Ohio. He was caressing his horse and for a moment turned his glance in another direction. At that instant the horse lit off the stud, and is supposed to have swallowed it.

John Mossman, of Parkersburg, W. Va., made a fortune of \$500,000 with his nose. He was a deaf mute, and could pick out a piece of ground, under which there was an oil well by simply smelling it. He recently lost his life in a railroad accident.

The biggest crab ever captured in Mobile Bay was recently caught by Dr. T. Aubrey Dickson and George W. Owen. It weighed two pounds, and measured twenty-three inches from tip to tip of claws. The shell measured nine inches in length by five in width.

A monkey funeral was lately witnessed at Annapolis, Md. A pet monkey belonging to Gunner's Mate, William Bentley, of the Naval Academy, had decorated its interior with a diet of yellow paint, and soon afterward died. Six sailors acted as pallbearers.

A cutting rebuke was given to his congregation by a preacher in Pleasanton, Kan. Just after the prayer which succeeded his sermon, he said: "The church is the congregation, and I do not get their things on during the prayer can do so while I pronounce the benediction."

A lunatic in a private asylum at Alchison is harmless, and is permitted to roam abroad at will. He possesses mesmeric power over snakes, and often returns with five or six of them in his pockets. He is always searching, and the snakes removed, before he is permitted to re-enter the asylum.

Among the luggage of a clergyman who recently arrived at New York from Liverpool were three dozen pairs of silk stockings. The customs officer asked him the payment of duty; but the latter objected and declared that he was in the habit of wearing them to protect a sensitive throat.

A couple of farmers, on the road between Liverpool and Syracuse, N. Y., amused themselves by running into cyclists, and laughing at their discomfort. One of the abused cyclists was Fred Wang, the pig-mo, and he retaliated by coaxing the farmers from their wagon, and then thrashing them soundly.

SHE CORRECTED THE PROFESSOR.

A college professor, who prided himself on his correct English, heard his wife remark: "I intended to tell Jane to bring a fresh bucket of water. You doubtless mean a bucket of fresh water, corrected the professor. I wish you would pay some little attention to your rhetoric. Your mistakes are curious." A few moments later the professor said:

My dear, that picture would show to better advantage if you were to hang it over the clock.

Al, he replied quickly, you doubtless mean if I were to hang it above the clock. If I were to hang it over the clock, we could not tell the time. I wish you would be more careful with your rhetoric, my dear, your mistakes are curious.

And the professor all at once became very interested in his books.

ELECTRIC CABS IN LONDON.

During the past summer a number of electric cabs have been licensed to run in the streets of London, in competition with the ordinary hackney carriages drawn by horses. The motive power is furnished by an electric motor, the wheels, together with the battery, are carried in the under part of the vehicle. All the movements of the cab are controlled by a lever placed beside the driver's seat. The speed can be varied from five miles to nine miles per hour, and a single charging of the battery will suffice to run the cab a distance of about fifty miles.

IRON SHIPS THE LIGHTEST.

An iron ship weighs about 30 per cent. less than a wooden ship of the same dimensions. Its walls are thinner and it will carry about 10 per cent. more cargo on less draught of water.

A THEORY.

Towne—I don't believe that alimony can be legally collected.
Brown—Why not?
Towne—Well, marriage is generally recognized as a lottery, so alimony must be a gambling debt.

TREACHERY OF SAMORY.

HACKED TO PIECES BY SAVAGE WARRIORS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Horrible Fate of French Soldiers Deceived by the Promises of Treacherous Samory—Born of Poor Parents, Samory Is Now the Greatest Man in the Soudan.

France has just been shocked by the startling news from the interior of Africa that forty-four of her brave soldiers and two gallant officers have lost their lives through what is believed to be the treachery of Samory, the redoubtable monarch of the Soudan. Precise details of what seems to have been a most merciless slaughter are still wanting, but enough is known to place the responsibility upon the wiry Soudanese chieftain whose name is so feared in those regions of the Dark Continent over which his sway extends.

Samory has for some time been at loggerheads with the French occupants of the Soudan, but recently he manifested a disposition to make peace with them. His many severe tussles with British soldiers had taught him a lesson, and as soon as he found himself in possession of certain districts, in Lobi, near the French territory, he sent messengers to Caudrelier, the chief of the French battalion, with instructions to make a treaty of peace. Caudrelier at once telegraphed to the French Minister of the Colonies at Paris, asking for instructions, and he was directed to entertain any propositions which Samory's representatives might make to him, but to take good care not to be caught in any trap. This last advice was given for the reason that Samory is known to be most wily and not very regardful of his promises.

MARCHED TO THEIR DOOM.

The understanding was that Samory should evacuate some of the French territory occupied by him, and consequently a troop of French soldiers, ninety-eight in number, marched thither with the object of taking formal possession. On their way they met a regiment of Samory's soldiers, commanded by a chief named Suleyman, and they learned from him that no orders had yet been received from headquarters, and that consequently the native troops could not give up the disputed territory. The French soldiers, seeing that remonstrance and resistance would be of no avail, since they were greatly outnumbered by the natives, retired to Lokosso.

When they were near that place they met Sara Ntiani Mors, Samory's son and heir, and they told him of Suleyman's conduct. The young chief, who was accompanied by a large body of warriors, evidently induced them to retrace their steps, for the next we learn is that he and the French met Suleyman and his men on August 20. The two native forces now removed their masks and went to work in deadly earnest. Surrounding the handful of Frenchmen, they attacked them without a word of warning. The conflict was hand to hand, and swords and spears were apparently the only weapons used. The French fought bravely, with their usual bravery, but the odds were terribly against them. They held their ground as well as they could, and then, when they were apparently in a lasty retreat, leaving behind them either dead or wounded two officers, six native soldiers and thirty-eight auxiliaries.

The general opinion is that the Frenchmen laid into a

CUNNINGLY LAID TRAP.

but, on the other hand, many think that the fight was the result of a quarrel. It could not have been a trap, say these latter, for in that case Samory's men would have used the guns and revolvers with which they are well provided, and would not have relied on their swords and spears. In other words, they would have shot their enemies from some safe hiding-place and would not have risked their lives in a hand to hand conflict. It is far more likely, they think, that some of the native soldiers in the French troop began to squabble with the natives in Samory's regiment, and that this led to a general melee.

The French government will, of course, demand satisfaction from Samory. Whether he will grant it is another question. No petty chieftain is he, but the greatest suzerain throughout the length and breadth of the Soudan—indeed, a born leader, if ever there was one. Born at Konia, the son of an ordinary porter, he voluntarily, and at an early age sold himself into slavery, for seven years, his object being to secure freedom for his mother, who had been carried off by a slave trader. He succeeded in this laudable object, and he became so well known for his filial devotion to his mother that when his term of servitude expired, he at once obtained a high position in the army. His fortune was now made. He became chief of the army and was soon known far and wide as the Almor, which signifies prophet and great judge, as well as supreme ruler.

A POTENT SUZERAIN.

To-day he is the greatest man in the Soudan, the lord of a host of men who, being true fanatics at heart, look up to him as their infallible and invincible leader. He rules over 157 small States, and the boundaries of his dominion extend to the army of fifty thousand warriors of whom five thousand are splendid horsemen.

If Samory were an honest, straightforward opponent, the French might win a satisfactory treaty with him. Unfortunately, those who have

had dealings with him say that he is not to be relied upon. He is ready at any time to make promises, but he is quite as ready to break these promises when it suits him to do so. The French may have to engage in many a struggle before they can get even with this dusky son of Machiavelli.

TRICKY FALCON ISLAND.

It Has Played the "Shell Game" on King and an Englishman—Wasn't Stayed Discover

Far away out in the deep Pacific Ocean exists a small strip of land which shows that it will be a decided spirit and sweet little will of its own, for it will not undergo allegiance to any country. Governments often experience considerable trouble in preserving the allegiance of peoples they have conquered, but as a rule, a piece of property, or real estate has been looked upon as likely to remain in the same place for a considerable period of time.

This little island, which has received the name of Falcon Island, proves an exception to the rule, however. No sooner has it been annexed than it disappears off the face of the globe, leaving only a dangerous reef to indicate its former whereabouts, and coming up in a few years' time, when the country which has performed the annexation has given up all claims.

Our old friend, John Bull, always on the watch to increase his imperial empire, was the first to encounter it. In 1889 the British corvette Egeria was sent on a cruise among the South Sea Islands, with orders from the British Admiralty to seize upon any islands or coral reefs that had hitherto been unclaimed and to take possession in the name of the Queen. Cruising around the island, the Egeria discovered it.

A PROMINENT ISLAND. Tall palm trees were growing on its southern extremity, which was a commanding height rising 150 feet above the level of the sea.

Having reported the results of his voyage to the Admiralty, next year he sent out a transport ship with orders to make further discoveries and reports. What was the dismay of the captain of the Egeria, who happened to be in command of the transport, on arriving at the place where he had the year before left the island sporting the union jack, to find that it had disappeared from view! Instead of the beautiful island standing so prominently from the ocean, there was a low and dangerous coral reef, with the sea beating and surging up against it.

Two years later, France also seized with the inordinate desire of annexing new territory, sent the cruiser Buchard to the Pacific. Cruising around she found her way to Falcon. There, instead of finding a sunken reef, whitened with the foam of the breakers, the vessel's crew discovered an island, the exact shape of the island found by the English corvette in 1889.

Scarcely two years had passed away when a brig sent out by France to reassert her possession found her way to Falcon Island. It had again disappeared, it being simply a reef dangerous to navigation. Whereupon France was obliged to give up all rights of possession.

WORK AMONG CHILD WIDOWS.

The greatest reformer in India is a woman, and she was born in the jungle—the one called Gungamul. Her name, Pandita Renabai, is one that is well known in England and not wholly unfamiliar to Americans.

In her white Indian hood, and her wooden shoes, she once was a college professor at the British college at Cheltenham. Not many women in the world have had such distinguished pupils as had she. Gladstone and Professor Max Muller went to her to learn Hindustani, an Queen Victoria, herself invited the Pandita to Windsor Castle in order to show off her own knowledge of Bengali.

At the same time that she occupied the chair of Sanskrit in Cheltenham she was learning everything else laid down in the curriculum of that institution of learning, and it so happened that just as she was ready for graduation there her cousin Amal Das who had been over in Philadelphia learning to be a doctor sent her an invitation to come to America.

While here she delivered lectures and travelled about from city to city, telling forth all about the work of the country. She was able to collect \$87,070.99 among charitable people, and thus armed she went back to India to start her reform, not, however, before she had written and published "The High Caste Hindu Woman," and translated a complete set of school books into Marathi, besides taking a course in methods of teaching at the Philadelphia Kindergarten School.

She purchased a palace at Poonah and endowed the Sharada Sadana, which is really a sort of kindergarten school where child widows constitute the majority of the pupils. Of these there is an annual attendance of seventy. The school has flourished gloriously, and the little professor has become famous throughout her own country for her wisdom and her faculty for teaching.

Thus, in opposition to the old order of Oriental tradition, she has created a class among women interested in advocating the education of their own race, and a class among men demanding intelligent wives—an ever widening influence pointing ultimately to universal conformity.

Ranabai had been a wanderer and a sufferer in her childhood during the famine of 1874, and the appearance of the plague and famine in the central provinces was to her, whose heart memory quickened sympathy, an irresistible call compelling succor.

She filled the Sharada Sadana to overflowing with famishing high caste child widows, in all three hundred whom she placed in charge of the assistant teachers. Returning to the streets of Poonah, she passed day and night among the stricken people.

FROST.

White frost is the ordinary frozen dew or hoar frost. Black frost occurs when the cold is so intense as to freeze vegetation and cause it to turn black without the formation of hoar frost.

MOVING THE TIGER.

The Mistake Made by the Circus Men, Let the Animal Out of His Cage.

"An old circus man" has vivid recollections of the day when he and his co-laborers undertook to move a royal Bengal tiger out of an old cage into a new one. Everything being in readiness, they set the new cage up in front of the old one, the doors against each other. These doors, it is explained, did not swing but slid up through an opening in the roof. What the men planned to do, therefore, was to lift both doors and drive or inveigle the tiger out of his old quarters into the new ones. The teller of the story continues his narrative thus:

We got the cages close together, and then began to prod the tiger to make him go through the opening. He started for it, and put his paw across the narrow space between the two cages, but instead of putting it over inside the doorway of the other cage, he put it against the first bar on the side of the door and pushed on it, and pushed the cage away a little bit.

That was bad. We ought to have made the cages fast together, but we hadn't. We tried to start him along a little faster, but instead of going through into the other cage, he kept pushing on that bar, and pushing the other cage away.

All this time he was getting a little farther out of the old cage, but not in to the new one. The man on top of the old cage tried to shut that door down, so as to pin the tiger in it and hold him till we could drive him back; but the door jammed when he first tried it, and all the time the tiger was pushing the cage farther away, and getting farther out himself.

The man on top of the new cage was still holding his door open, hoping that the tiger would step across the new cage, and then he would drop it down behind him; but the tiger kept pushing the cage away till there was easy room; then he

DROPPED TO THE FLOOR.

and walked round the end of the new cage out into the arena.

"Look out!" says the man on top of the cage, and we did, and left the tiger boss of the show while we made arrangements to recapture him. The tiger started to take a look around on his own account. There wasn't anybody to get in his way; he had the whole place to himself, and he waved his tail and glared around and started, and kept going till he came to the monkey cage.

That seemed to interest him. He made his first stop there, and stood waving his tail and glaring at the monkeys. He scared the little ones almost to death, just standing there looking at them, and they rushed over to the back of the cage and flattened themselves against it, trying to get away as far as they could.

When the tiger pushed his cage away his paw was against a bar on one side of the door, nearly one end of the cage than the other, and so it was that end of the cage that he pushed out; the other end stayed in by the old cage; it was a kind of a V-shaped opening between the cages, and the tiger had jumped down into that and gone around the end of the cage that was pushed out.

The V-shaped space made a kind of shelter too, when the tiger was around on the other side, as he was when he was looking into the monkey cage, and the tiger was around one end of the cage that he pushed out, and the other end stayed in by the old cage; it was a kind of a V-shaped opening between the cages, and the tiger had jumped down into that and gone around the end of the cage that was pushed out.

The tiger smelled the meat, and turned and made for his own cage again. Across the open space he went, waving his tail, and walked around the end of the pushed-out cage into the back of the cage that was pushed out, and he pushed it over as far as he could into one corner.

The tiger smelled the meat, and turned and made for his own cage again. Across the open space he went, waving his tail, and walked around the end of the pushed-out cage into the back of the cage that was pushed out, and he pushed it over as far as he could into one corner.

Well, you see, there didn't anything very desperate happen after all. Still, it was about as much tiger as we wanted for one day.

ELECTRICAL LETTER CARRIER.

Delivers a Letter to Any Floor in the Building.

A very clever mail delivery box has been placed in a number of the larger buildings at Geneva, Switzerland, by an enterprising electrician. This mail box has a compartment for each of the stories of the building, and when the letters are deposited on the ground floor the carrier delivers them as required. The deposit of a single letter makes an electric contact, which starts a bell going on the respective floor, which does not cease ringing until the letter is taken out.

At the same time it opens the faucet of a tank on the roof of the house, which causes water to flow into the cylinder forming the counterweight of the mail box elevator until the weight is heavier than the box, when the box descends and the flow of water ceases automatically. As the box passes each story the mail intended for it—letters, papers, and small packages—falls into boxes in the corridor on that floor, and is performed very reliably by a little spring at the bottom of each compartment in the elevator mail box, which causes the bottom of the compartment to catch for a moment in London it is said that the letter boxes are becoming fashionable again, and many well dressed men are wearing them. Pointed boots and shoes are indeed, very little in evidence in the streets. The attempt recently made to introduce colored pants has been a failure, as they were too conspicuous. At Henry, brown trousers were universally worn, but of course, replaced by black pants.

LONGEST NIGHT.

During Dr. Nansen's Arctic journey his ship, the Fram, remained for five and one half months—from October 1, 1895, until March 24, 1896—out of sight of the sun. "This," Dr. H. R. Muir, the eminent geographer, remarks, "was the longest and darkest night ever experienced by man."

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

His Curious Experience in a House With Breaking Stairs.

"You know how the stairs put up," said the retired burglar, "after you stop using 'em night? You crowd 'em down close together, solid, and then you let 'em up on 'em the fibres of the wood lift up again, and the stairs seem to swell. You know how they creak, sometimes, and snap a little, when you go down 'em first in the morning, and some of the steps yield a little under the tread? That's them settling down into place again."

"I love to hear 'em in the morning. It seems kind of like the stairs waking up and speakin' to you as you go along down. But I don't like to hear 'em at night. And at the time I go about they've had a chance to do considerable puffin', and no matter how velvet-footed a man may be he can't lessen his weight very well, and so I earned early to tread near the wall or near the stairs going up stairs, and not on the bow in the middle. The creak, or the little soft snapping, that sounds so pleasant in the morning, and that nobody would notice in the day, sounds mighty loud at night, when every thing is still. If anybody was awake, you know, you could hear it from one end of the house to the other. To be sure it might not startle a body, because there's other sounds in a house at night; sounds that just make themselves. Due, I suppose, to changes in temperature, the wood shrinks and shifts a little, and you might hear a little snap somewhere in the house any time of night. But I always hated to hear the stairs creak when I was going up stairs, and I always thought that as likely as not it would wake up somebody, and that I should find somebody sitting up in bed looking for me when I looked into the door of a room, and as a matter of fact, that did sometimes happen."

I looked one night after a wretched pair of stairs, into a half-lighted room where I saw a man, sitting up in bed, over on the other side of the room, and looking plumb at the door that I was standing in. As I stood there I was always on the lookout for just this thing, but this man surprised me for all that. He sat there in bed all keyed up, and he kept saying to himself, "I could see him perfectly plain, and I knew he could see me just as plain, and I expected every minute he'd find his voice and begin to yell at me." But instead of that he threw the clothes back off his legs and swung his legs around out of bed, and stood up. He put his right hand out to steady himself, and he stepped to the door of the bed, and then he started for the door, hands out a little on each side of him, and feet in a little on both sides, and sort of ahead of him as he came along.

"Humph! Kind. He'd heard the noise and was going to look for it. I might have stood there and sniggered at him, but as he went by, I didn't want no ratte with a blind man. I just went out and left him there looking."

A SPARK CATCHER.

It Is Thought to be a Good Preventive for Fires.

An important invention was recently patented in Sletting, Germany. It is a spark catcher, which is placed into the smokestacks of locomotives, factories, steamers and into chimneys where there is danger of fire. The idea upon which the new invention is based is rather simple. The column of smoke and steam rising in the stack is sifted through a system of tubular sieves. There are two of these sieves, a little distance from each other, the upper one of which may be lowered or raised in order to obtain the best results. The two sieves are built very much alike, the only difference being that the tubes are not directly above each other, but distant from each other by one-half the diameter of the tubes. By this arrangement the sparks are placed in such a way that, directly above the mouth of each lower tube there is a space between the tubes called a "chink" point, through which the sparks, while above the closed space on the lower set there is a tube leading out in the upper. The forced draft throws up the glowing sparks straight into the "chink" point, and they fall only while the smoke and steam will readily deviate from their straight course in order to pass out the tubes of the upper sieve. The sparks are thus trapped, and the wind pockets, where they are naturally extinguished. The particles of still glowing coal and the residue on the smokestack, which is caught out from time to time, when an engine is running under load, and when the burning embers are carried off by the wind, they do not get through the tubular sieve at all, they only come through extinct. Since the distance between the sieves is adjustable, it is possible to use any fuel with this spark catcher, a feature which insures its popularity.

SQUARE TOED SHOES AGAIN.

Some time since the Shoe and Leather Gazette predicted that the old square toe shoe would be in favor in the course of a few seasons for men's wear. It looks like tendencies favor this idea. A England it is said that square toes are gaining in favor, and from square toes to square toe shoes is only a step. An exchange in London it is said that the square toes are becoming fashionable again, and many well dressed men are wearing them. Pointed boots and shoes are indeed, very little in evidence in the streets. The attempt recently made to introduce colored pants has been a failure, as they were too conspicuous. At Henry, brown trousers were universally worn, but of course, replaced by black pants.

TO SAVE FUNERAL EXPENSES.

Venustus being in eruption a young German undertook to be cremated by the volcano. He placed himself close to the crater, the path of the lava, and then he waited for the lava. His body was found, however, before the lava reached

.. Holiday .. Season ..

1898

Our Eighth Annual 'Xmas Sale is now on. For eight years we have catered to the holiday trade of Moose Jaw and District. During hard times and good times we have never failed to show the choicest articles in Presentation goods, and it is due the public to say they have appreciated our efforts, for every year we have been able to clear out our entire stock. For the season of 1897-'98 we have spared neither effort or money to get the cleanest, brightest and best stock we have ever shown, and in quantity in excess of any two PREVIOUS YEARS. In Japanese ware, Celluloid Goods, Leather Goods, and Silver Novelties we have something rich to show. Albums in Celluloid, Leather and Plush. In Books we have a very large variety including most of the popular writers for little folks. Bibles, Hymn and Prayer Books in beautiful binding, combined and separate. BOYS' OWN and GIRLS' OWN ANNUALS. We would like to urge the appropriateness of a nice bottle of perfume as an 'Xmas present and we flatter ourselves we are showing as fine a line of these goods as can be seen west of Toronto.

W. W. BOLE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897

Set with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, and other stones. The neatest goods on the market. We also have a nice line of watches, silverware and gold spectacles. Call early and see our bargains.

J. U. MUNNS.

Sole agent for Bell Organs and Pianos.